



LANE CRASH—Part of the wreckage of the Eastern Air Lines jetliner strewn over the swampy Everglades.

## 81 Plucked Alive From Everglades Swamp

## Death Toll 96 in Miami Superjet Crash

MIAMI, Dec. 31 (UPI)—Salvage teams today sifted through twisted remains of an Eastern Airlines TriStar passenger jet that plunged into Florida's swampy Everglades Friday, killing more than half the persons aboard.

At Eastern's last count, the scattered wreckage reported tonight, 177 people aboard the jet when it went down, 29 bodies recovered, 81 survivors accounted for and as many as seven others missing and presumed dead. Company officials needed, however, that they did not know precisely how many persons were on the flight.

The National Transportation Safety Board called for a rare public hearing to investigate the crash of the Lockheed L-1011 Superjet 18 miles northwest of Miami International Airport.

At least 96 persons died in the crash, but officials said the figure did change as more bodies are pulled from the alligator and snake-infested Everglades swamp. A rescuer said nothing remained of the plane carrying holiday passengers from New York to Miami but a twisted "confetti" of metal, wood and bodies.

They said they expected to find more bodies strewn about the swamp but doubted if they would find more survivors.

The plane, Flight 401, plummeted into the Everglades late Friday night, sending survivors screaming into the dark swamp. Rescue operations were hampered by the mud and water through which flat-bottomed boats can move.

Coast Guard Swamp Boats. Coast Guard helicopters and speed, shallow-draft swamp boats raced in and out of the swamp.

The first survivors pulled out of the black crash site were taken to Palmetto Hospital. They were placed in wheelchairs and wheeled through the emergency room crying. "Is my child alive? Is my child alive?" Coastguardman Don Schenck, one of the first rescuers to reach the scene, reported seeing looting watches and wallets from a dead man. He said he managed to reach a man whom he believed to be the pilot, but the man died while he was trying to rescue him.

"We were looking for live people when we got there," Coastguardman Schenck said. "While we were working out there a lot of people were taking watches and things from dead people. . . . But what

can you do? We were there trying to help the survivors and get them out of there."

The plane came down near water-control dike with a trapdoor that enabled ambulances to get within several hundred yards of the wreckage. Boats ferried survivors to the ambulances.

The TriStar, first of the Superjets to crash, was cleared for landing at Miami and was turning at 2,000 feet to approach the runway when it went down without warning, National Transportation Safety Board chairman John M. Reed said.

"The crew had reported a problem with the nose-gear light," he said, "and requested permission to circle the field at 2,000 feet while they tried to correct the problem. When they reported that they had corrected the problem, permission was granted to make a landing."

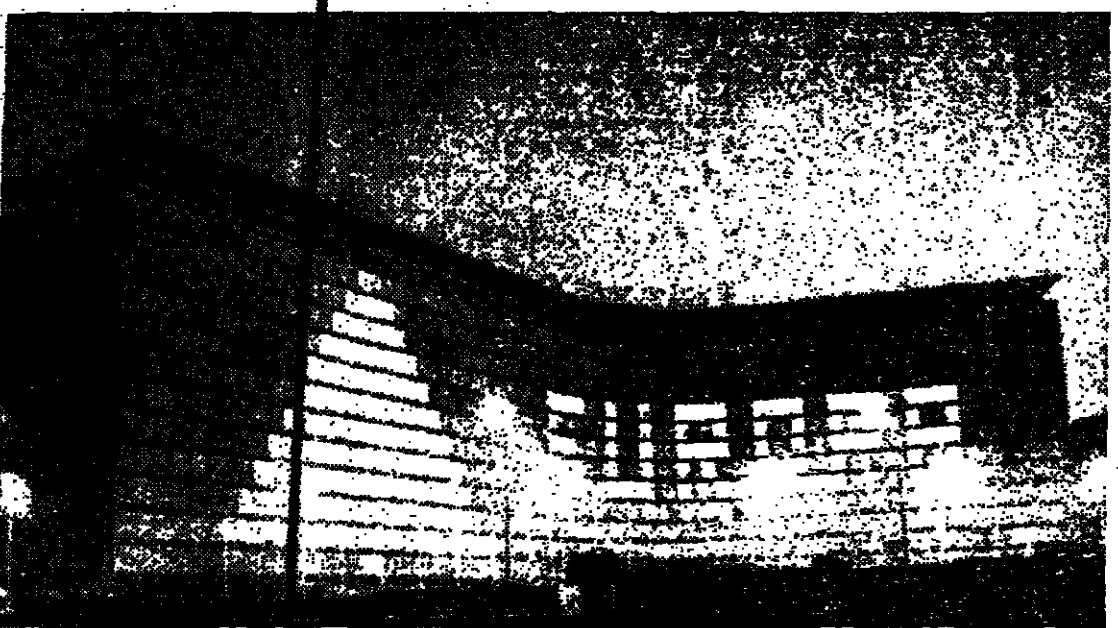
He said the control tower radioed, "I've lost you on radar. What is your altitude?" But there was no reply.

One of the surviving stewards, Adrienne Hamilton, told Mr. Reed she had been "unaware of any problem." She said she saw ground fog and "suddenly the plane crashed."

A Change of Wind

MIAMI, Dec. 31 (UPI)—Officials said that it was fortunate the TriStar had made a landing approach from the west and thus could settle down in the thick

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



NEW YEAR FOR EUROPE—Lights in Common Market building in Brussels are arranged in pattern to welcome New Year and Great Britain, Ireland and Denmark into the EEC.

## Without Fanfare, '6' Becomes '9'

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, Dec. 31 (UPI)—A major turning point in post-war European history was passed here tonight without ceremony or celebration when Britain, Ireland and Denmark formally became members of the Common Market.

After all the arguments about enlarging the European Economic Community from six to nine and two years of tough negotiations as well as referendums in Ireland and Denmark, the event itself was an astonishing anticlimax.

The world's largest trading bloc, with a population of 250 million, was created at midnight, yet nothing was allowed to spoil the determined calm of the holiday. The European Commission building was in darkness except

for a Christmas tree shape and the word "Europe" created by the lights of selected offices.

Britain's entry is the result of the third request it made for membership and the most strenuous efforts of Prime Minister Edward Heath. The question has dominated at least four of the 15 years of the EEC's existence. Earlier attempts to join were blocked by a France suspicious of Britain's links with the U.S. and the Commonwealth countries.

In the coming year Britain will seek to reassure the Nixon administration that the enlarged European community will give full consideration to U.S. fears about the effects of the EEC's future trade policies. The General Agreement on Tariffs and

Trade will be the forum later this year for world trade talks.

Sheer size will make it impossible for the U.S. to overlook the EEC's central banks amount to nearly twice the dollar in Fort Knox.

Expressed as a percentage of world trade, the enlarged Common Market will be responsible for 41 percent of exports and imports in contrast to America's approximate 13 percent and Russia's 4 percent average.

An increasing number of trade pacts between the community and countries or other blocs all over the world will be an inevitable consequence of enlargement. It is a prospect which both community officials and U.S. representatives here recognize as a potential minefield for those trying to develop the Atlantic relationship.

But President Nixon has already paid handsome tribute to the EEC's stated ambition "to construct, on the foundations already laid, an even closer union among the people of Europe."

Of these high ambitions there was no outward sign tonight. Nor will there be anything to see tomorrow except the flags of the Nine being hoisted in the morning outside the Common Market headquarters.

Junior diplomats representing the three new members will deliver by hand formal letters indicating their countries' agreement to decisions taken by the previous community of Six. This purely formal procedure will be brief and take place behind closed doors.

An earlier barrage, he said, was aimed at army positions on Mount Hermon and in the northern sector.

Newsman quoted the civilians as reporting neither injuries nor damage to property. The settlers spent New Year's Eve 20 feet below ground in their bunkers, making no chances of being caught in the open in another round of fighting. Military spokesmen reported all was quiet.

## Israeli Jets Raid Syria in Reply to Shelling

TEL AVIV, Dec. 31 (UPI)—Israeli planes attacked a Syrian army camp late last night in retaliation for the shelling of Israeli Army positions and of civilian sectors of the occupied Golan Heights, an army spokesman said today.

The Israeli command said the Syrians had sent up planes and tanks was made, but the command drew no results. The spokesman said all Israeli planes had turned safely.

He also said that there had been no anti-aircraft fire against the planes as they attacked near a camp, 44 miles northeast of Damascus.

In Damascus, a military spokesman said that two Syrian soldiers were wounded and one Israeli plane was hit in the battle. The spokesman said all Syrian planes had returned safely.

The raid on the Syrian camp was the first Israeli night air strike in the 29-month Middle East cease-fire.

A Syrian spokesman said yesterday that artillery shelled Israeli military positions in the Golan Heights and fired missiles. The spokesman said the barrage retaliated for an Israeli air strike Wednesday in which three civilians were killed and two soldiers wounded.

## U.S. Halts Hanoi Raids; Peace Talks to Resume

North Vietnam Denies It Yielded to Bombing

Kissinger, Tho to Meet In Paris Again Jan. 8

By Henry Ginger

PARIS, Dec. 31 (UPI)—North Vietnam sought last night to dispel the idea that it had yielded to military pressure in agreeing to further peace talks with the United States.

"The resumption of the bombings, while negotiations were proceeding, did not succeed in subjugating the Vietnamese people," a statement by the North Vietnamese delegation to the formal peace talks here said. The delegation pointed instead to the "heavy losses" suffered in American planes shot down and to the severe condemnation of the attacks by "wide sectors of world opinion."

In Paris today, North Vietnam reaffirmed its insistence on an immediate signing of the draft peace accord reached in October.

In a statement after a 30-minute meeting with Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann of France, the North Vietnamese delegate general to France, Vo Van Sung, said: "For us the position is clear. There was an accord reached on Oct. 30. In the interest of the United States, of Vietnam and of world peace it is necessary that the American government rapidly take steps to sign it. If the American side continues to put forward unreasonable modifications it will be difficult to reach a solution."

The Hanoi delegation's spokesman, Nguyen Thanh Le, said that the United States had halted its attacks above the 20th Parallel, which North Vietnam had insisted on as a condition to new cease-fire talks. He said the raids had ended at 7 a.m. yesterday, Hanoi time, or 2400 GMT and 7 p.m. Friday, Washington time.

The North Vietnamese said that in Hanoi, the Politburo member charged with the private talks, would return to Paris to join Xuan Thuy, nominal head of their delegation, in the negotiations with Henry A. Kissinger, President Nixon's adviser on national security.

Technical Talks

They also confirmed the resumption of technical talks at the experts' level, to which the United States is sending William H. Sullivan, a deputy assistant secretary of state for East Asian affairs. Mr. Thuy has represented the North Vietnamese in past technical sessions. One such session proposed by the United States for last Wednesday was rejected by Hanoi.

No reference was made by Hanoi to the formal, and long stalemated, sessions of the four delegations. The United States has proposed a meeting for Thursday. The Viet Cong delegation said of that session, "We will see later."

Mr. Le recalled that North Vietnam had several times called upon the United States to return to the situation existing before Dec. 18, when President Nixon announced the resumption of the bombing above the 20th parallel.

"The American side," he said, "has just answered that it is in agreement to put an end to the bombings against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam above the 20th Parallel starting at 1800 hours Dec. 29, 1972, Washington time, that is to say, 0700 hours Dec. 30, 1972, Hanoi time."

The North Vietnamese, Mr. Le continued, have "always shown a serious attitude, one of good will."

"The American side must also show the same attitude," he said, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 (UPI)—The White House announced yesterday that President Nixon had halted the bombing of North Vietnam above the 20th Parallel and that Henry A. Kissinger would resume negotiations for a Vietnam settlement with Le Duc Tho in Paris on Jan. 8. The announcement of the renewed efforts to seek a negotiated settlement, ending nearly two weeks of heavy bombing of Hanoi and Haiphong, also said that the technical talks of lower-level American and North Vietnamese experts would resume on Tuesday in Paris.

Gerald L. Warren, a deputy White House press secretary, said in answer to a question at a White House briefing for newsmen that "as soon as it was clear that serious negotiations could be resumed at both the technical level and between the principals, the President ordered that all bombing be discontinued above the 20th Parallel."

Cause Is Unclear

It was unclear whether the impetus for the new round of negotiations had come from Hanoi, battered by B-52 raids, or from Washington, which was possibly looking for an excuse to suspend the latest raids because of increasing foreign and domestic pressure.

The White House announcement did not specify any length of time for the halt.

After the White House briefing, the Defense Department disclosed that all bombing and all naval shelling of the North Vietnamese heartland, the area north of the 20th Parallel, had actually ceased Friday night, Washington time.

Mr. Warren refused to discuss how the latest development came about. Previously, North Vietnam had said that it would not enter into further negotiations until the situation "reverted to that existing on Dec. 18"—the date Mr. Nixon ordered the raids north of the 20th Parallel. Administration officials had said that the raids would continue until Hanoi agreed to engage in "serious" negotiations.

Still Some Bombing

Bombing will presumably continue in the North Vietnamese panhandle region, between the 17th and 20th Parallels. This is a relatively unpopulated area, and raids on it are meant mainly to cut North Vietnamese supply routes to South Vietnam and Laos.

It was not clear whether resumption of negotiations between Mr. Kissinger, who is Mr. Nixon's chief foreign policy adviser, and Mr. Tho, the Hanoi Politburo member charged with the private negotiations, presaged a successful end to the meetings.

Neither is it clear exactly what differences remain between Hanoi and Washington, and whether either side has altered its position in the last two weeks. When Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Tho broke off their negotiations on Dec. 15, they agreed not to make public the details of their talks. Since then, both sides have discussed the negotiations in general terms, but have provided few specifics.

"Peace is at hand"

The talks have had dramatic ups and downs since Oct. 26, when Hanoi disclosed that a nine-point draft agreement had been reached and Mr. Kissinger said that "peace is at hand."

On Oct. 26, Mr. Kissinger said at a news conference that additional talks were needed to wrap up final details of the agreement, which Hanoi had insisted should (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

## Curtailed



## B-52 PROFILE

Crew:..... 6  
 Cost:.....\$8-million  
 Length:.....156 feet  
 Height:.....40 feet  
 Wingspan:.....185 feet

Range:.....12,500 miles  
 Speed:.....650 m.p.h.  
 Maximum Take-off Weight: 488,000 pounds  
 Capacity:.....30 tons of 500-pound and 750-pound bombs.

Number Available (in Guam and Thailand): 200

Usually protected on flights over North Vietnam by F-105 and F-4 (Phantoms). F-105's carry radar-jamming gear and other electronic devices to protect bombers.

## Debate Dates to Mid-1960s

## U.S. Officials Sharply Divided Whether Raids Brought Talks

By Seymour M. Hersh

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 (UPI)—Official Washington seems unsure whether the heavy bombing of North Vietnam, which has been halted, has helped or hindered the United States in getting the Paris negotiations on a cease-fire reopened.

Interviews with military and civilian intelligence officials yesterday produced sharp divisions over the value of the bombing of North Vietnam—a dispute that has been waged since the first air strikes over the North in the mid-1960s.

One high-ranking military man said that the recent bombing of the heavily populated Hanoi area was primarily aimed at coercing further concessions at the peace talks.

"There is a business of coercion in there and that's the business of war," the officer said. "So what's new?"

"But it isn't just coercion," the officer added. "Even without successful negotiations, we're preparing the way so that we can have the ally over there stand on his own without our help. Even if the bombs don't coerce the enemy into successful peace talks, they're destroying his will to fight."

But there were many other government officials who cited the heavy U.S. air losses, the growing international outcry and the mounting congressional uneasiness that the bombing has been extremely counterproductive.

"Personally, I don't think we're doing the right thing," said one official who generally has taken a hard-line approach to the Vietnam issue. "Is bombing going to be effective? I can't see any reason in the world why it would be."

"All they've got to do is hang on," the official said of the North Vietnamese. "How long can we keep it up? What about our losses and international opinion against us, the key question is: Can we force them to do something by bombing?"

Up-to-date statistics on the number of bombing raids and tonnage of bombs dropped were unavailable yesterday but the U.S. command announced Thursday that 1,400 strikes—roughly a third of them by B-52 bombers—were flown over the Hanoi-Haiphong area during the first seven days of the bombing, which started Dec. 18.

Before the new halt, North Vietnam was subjected to nearly 11 days of intensive raids.

Military spokesmen said that in those raids 37 planes—including 15 B-52s, each with a crew of six—had been shot down. Sources here acknowledged that at least six more B-52s had been severely damaged by enemy surface-to-air missiles and, although able to return to their bases, were no longer in flying condition.

Pentagon officials maintained (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

## Nixon Decision to Reduce Bombing Applauded

Some Europeans Are Skeptical

Hopes for Peace Rise in U.S.

PARIS, Dec. 31 (UPI)—European leaders yesterday welcomed President Nixon's decision to halt the bombing of North Vietnam above the 20th parallel.

In Paris, Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann told newsmen that President Nixon's decision has "rekindled the hopes of peace again." He said that France's backstage efforts to get the talks going again appeared to be bearing fruit.

Britain's Prime Minister Edward Heath said that he was heartened by the announcement that the peace negotiations would resume next month.

"We must all pray that they will lead to a successful outcome," he said.

Mr. Heath's comment was made in a letter to Roy Jenkins, opposition Labor party member of Parliament who has been pressuring Mr. Heath to protect the

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 (AP)—The curtailment of the bombing of North Vietnam was greeted by members of Congress and other Americans yesterday with hopes that the next round of negotiations will lead to peace.

A number of opponents of President Nixon's Vietnam policy also said that the bombing should not have been escalated to civilian centers.

After the curtailment was announced, for example, the American Association for the Advancement of Science adopted a resolution in Washington condemning continued U.S. presence in the war and urging immediate withdrawal.

The bombing curtailment brought a reaction of "that's great" from Sen. William Saxton, R., Ohio, a supporter of Mr. Nixon's policy until the latest bombings.

"I hope that's the end of it," Sen. Saxton said, adding that he

thinks congressional efforts to end the war will continue.

Last Thursday he said in an interview that the President's bombing order had exhibited "arrogance and irresponsibility."

Rep. Henry Reuss, D., Wis., termed Mr. Nixon a bully, said the bombing had outraged the world. The American Friends Service Committee said the United States had committed "one of the largest atrocities in the history of mankind in terms of bombing of civilians."

Sen. Charles Percy, R., Ill., said: "The first order of business in Paris should now be the establishment of an in-place cease-fire and agreement on exchange of prisoners, as the details of a total settlement are worked out."

Artists for peace in Vietnam continued their protests.

About 2,000 persons walked in a city parade from the National (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)





ONE OF THE INJURED—Coast Guard helicopter pilot (with helmet) helps to transfer badly injured man, with possible broken arm and legs, from helicopter to hospital in Hialeah, where most of the injured were taken.

## Death Toll 96, With 81 Safe In Superjet Crash Near Miami

(Continued from Page 1)

cushion of mud in the Everglades. For most of the week, the wind had been from the west, which meant that all traffic to Miami Airport arrived from the east, cruising low over the ocean and the densely populated metropolitan area. But the wind shifted on Thursday.

More than 80 relatives of passengers were flown from New York metropolitan airports to Miami by the airline.

Six Hospitals

Flying aboard regularly scheduled Eastern flights, they were met in Miami by airline representatives, who took them to one of the six hospitals where survivors of the crash had been taken. The hospitals were the Palmetto, Mercy, Hialeah, Parkway, Palm Springs and Hollywood Memorial.

A spokesman for Eastern also said that the airline was providing hotel accommodations for any of the relatives who needed them.

A special telephone task force set up by the airline provided relatives and friends through the day with the latest information on the condition of survivors.

Relatives of those known to have died in the crash were not flown to Miami, but the airline said that it would make arrangements to take the bodies to points designated by next-of-kin.

The crash raised seemingly contradictory questions about the safety of the new generation of wide-body commercial jets.

It is too early to tell why the 236-seat jetliner suddenly fell from the sky while about 17 miles from the landing strip at Miami International Airport, and it will probably require several weeks before federal investigators can pin the blame either on human error or mechanical failure.

But the fact that nearly half of the 171 persons aboard the craft survived the grinding plunge to earth buoyed hopes among experts that the big frame of the jumbo jet offered added protection against fatal injuries in this type of crash.

"It's been felt that the wide-body jets had higher survivor features, but we had to unfortunately have an accident to demonstrate it," said Mr. Reed.

Search for Clues

Mr. Reed and a 10-member investigative team arrived at dawn yesterday to start the intricate search for clues to the accident, the first fatal crash involving a wide-body aircraft.

He said that the cockpit voice and flight data recorders aboard the plane had been recovered from the wreckage but that the contents had not yet been reviewed.

The Tristar, introduced on Eastern routes last spring, was the latest in the line of jumbo jets, joining the Boeing 747, which has been in service for nearly three years without a disastrous accident, and the DC-10.

"The L-1011 has been a beautiful aircraft," said Robert K. Bingham, an Eastern pilot who heads a company team that trains other pilots to fly the jumbo jet.

"The engines are outstanding and the avionics (flight control systems) are great. There have been minor problems with the performance that have been corrected."

So far, Mr. Bingham said, there has been no evidence that a sudden loss of power made the aircraft stall, which, at that low altitude, would have made the chances for recovery minimal.

No Fire After Crash

He estimated that the plane probably carried about 48,000 pounds of jet fuel when it hit the ground, but no serious fire developed.

Although the fuselage was shredded away as it went through the mud and swamps of the Everglades, the angle of the descent spared a more convulsive impact. The large cargo compartments beneath the passenger deck also provided a cushioning buffer between the survivors and the ground.

With the fuselage peeled back and blown away, some of the passengers emerged with only minor cuts and bruises, stumbling blindly in the darkness amid the sharp smell of fuel and the cries of the more seriously hurt.

Thus the anomaly of brutal destruction and yet a high rate of human survival, a set of circumstances that will be pondered as the investigation into the crash attempts to detect the flaw that made the \$80,000-pound jet drop out of the Florida sky.

Associated Press

ONE OF THE INJURED—Coast Guard helicopter pilot (with helmet) helps to transfer badly injured man, with possible broken arm and legs, from helicopter to hospital in Hialeah, where most of the injured were taken.

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...AND ANOTHER—Hospital attendant running to emergency ambulance with 2-month-old baby crash survivor.

## Hanoi Said to Leave Troops In South Without Guidance

By Fox Butterfield

SAIGON, Dec. 31 (AP)—U.S. intelligence officials say that Hanoi has not transmitted its regular policy directions to Communist forces in South Vietnam for almost two months, apparently because of confusion over the Paris peace talks.

As a result of this lack of guidance, the intelligence analysts report, Viet Cong and North Vietnamese officers in the South have been left in a state of "uncertainty" and Communist attacks have fallen to the lowest level of the year.

"What it all boils down to is that they haven't got a party line," a senior U.S. analyst said, "and its absence complicates their lives. In a hierarchical organization, when you don't have orders, you lose discipline."

Leaders' Absence Cited

U.S. intelligence sources admit that little, if anything, is known about the actual policy debates in North Vietnam's Politburo since the draft peace accord was not signed at the end of October, as Hanoi had expected.

The situation in the North Vietnamese capital is probably much of the time of four members of the 11-man Politburo, including Le Duc Tho, Hanoi's chief negotiator in Paris, and Truong Chinh, North Vietnam's second most powerful leader.

Mr. Chinh went to Moscow two weeks ago to attend the 15th anniversary celebrations of the founding of the Soviet Union, accompanied by another Politburo member, Hoang Van Hoan.

The fourth leader absent from Hanoi is Le Thanh Nghi, North Vietnam's chief economist, who has been away since Nov. 15.

Whatever the Politburo's debate, in response to Washington's demand for modified peace terms, Hanoi did not send out a regular monthly directive and analysis of progress last month or this month, according to U.S. officials.

Since the beginning of the big North Vietnamese offensive last spring, Hanoi has been issuing such overall monthly directives through its chief command agency in the South, known to American officials as COSVN, or Central Office for South Vietnam. The last regular set of instructions, for October, advised leaders of units in the South to seize as much territory as they could in preparation for a cease-fire at the end of the month.

Hanoi's only known order since then, U.S. analysts say, was a special high-priority message in the first few days of November reassuring the units that the failure to reach a settlement was only temporary and to hold themselves ready for a cease-fire that would come soon. That message also reportedly ordered Communist troops to observe scrupulously the cease-fire for at least its first 60 days.

According to Communist prisoners recently taken and to reports by agents, Viet Cong and North Vietnamese forces in the South have continued to operate under the assumption that a cease-fire is imminent, but it has become increasingly difficult to motivate men to take part in combat operations.

Reluctant to Be Lost

These sources say that the Communist soldier, like his government counterpart, is reluctant to risk being the last man to die. As a result, Communist attacks over the last few weeks have dropped to an average of fewer than 45 a day, a low for the year, and most of the attacks have been only small-scale shelling.

U.S. intelligence specialists say that it is still too early in the dry season, which began a month ago, to determine whether North Vietnam is sending troops and supplies down the Ho Chi Minh Trail for another offensive next spring. In Washington, administration officials have asserted that one reason for renewing the intensive bombing of the Hanoi-Haiphong area was to prevent North Vietnam from starting such an offensive.

U.S. Puts Marines In Bangladesh

DACCA, Dec. 31 (Reuters)—A detachment of U.S. Marines has been flown here to protect American Embassy officials following anti-American demonstrations in Bangladesh.

## Swedish Official 'Astonished' By U.S. Rebuff on New Envoy

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 31 (Reuters)—Swedish Foreign Minister Krister Wickman said yesterday that he was astonished by an American request to Sweden not to send a new ambassador to Washington.

"Sweden is not an enemy country," he said.

At the same time, he expressed his delight at the news that President Nixon had ordered a halt to the bombing of North Vietnam above the 20th Parallel. The raids had caused a major rift in U.S.-Swedish relations.

"This is good news," Mr. Wickman said, when told of the bombing halt and the planned resumption of Vietnam peace talks next month.

The State Department move followed outspoken criticism by Premier Olof Palme of the American bombings. On the weekend of Dec. 24, he compared the bombings with Nazi massacres and other outrages.

Premier Palme said yesterday that he was very pleased that the White House had announced a bombing halt.

The premier said that it was a move in the right direction. "I am convinced that strong international opinion directed against the bombing had an effect," he said. "We will naturally continue to support the movement for peace in Vietnam."

Commenting yesterday on the Nixon administration's reaction to Mr. Palme's criticism of the air raids, Mr. Wickman said, "My government does not use the methods we believe in the principle of universality when it comes to diplomatic relations."

"I am astonished by the American moves."

America's strong diplomatic protest means that, after Jan. 8, neither country will be represented in the other's capital by an ambassador. Other embassies will continue to function, however.

On the day, Swedish Ambassador Hubert de Hoische, who is retiring, will return home. According to the Swedish Embassy here, the ambassador would not be welcome in Washington for the time being.

There has been no American ambassador in Sweden since August and the Swedish American diplomat in Sweden, Chargé d'Affaires John Guthrie, is on vacation in the United States. He

has been told not to return until this time.

On Thursday, Mr. Palme and the opposition leaders sided an unprecedented national celebration calling upon the Nixon administration to cease raids on North Vietnam and request parties to the conflict to sign a peace treaty.

Swedish political leaders have since mobilized the entire nation to sign copies of the document. More than 275,000 Swedes were reported to have done so by yesterday. In Stockholm, citizens patiently lined up in public squares in near-freezing temperatures to sign their names.

The negotiations broke down Dec. 13, with Mr. Kissinger charging three days later that Hanoi for unspecified reasons, decided to procrastinate at the bargaining table, refusing to agree to final details of an accord that he said was 99 percent complete.

Hanoi denied that it was to blame for the delay and said that the breakdown was due to the American effort to reopen issues that went to the heart of the agreement, such as seeking language that would force Hanoi to recognize implicitly the sovereignty of the Saigon government over all of South Vietnam.

U.S. Appreciation

On Dec. 18, Mr. Nixon ordered bombing raids resumed throughout North Vietnam. Such raids had been authorized last April following North Vietnam's spring offensive against South Vietnam, but on Oct. 21, in appreciation for Hanoi's "goodwill" at the negotiating table, Mr. Nixon suspended raids above the 20th Parallel.

The latest raids, however, included round-the-clock flights of B-52s over the Hanoi area, the first time these strategic aircraft, which can carry up to 30 tons of explosives, had been used near populated areas. The Pentagon has announced the loss of 15 B-52s and 12 other aircraft since Dec. 18, with 93 airmen killed, captured or missing.

These raids led to charges from Hanoi that civilian targets such as homes, schools and a hospital had been destroyed. Considerable concern about the raids was expressed in other countries.

Threats by Congressmen

Moreover, several members of Congress, alarmed at the renewed bombing raids, had threatened to force an end of the war by withholding funds after Congress convened on Wednesday. Yesterday's announcement would appear to ease Mr. Nixon's problems with Congress, although the administration will be under some pressure to explain in detail what has happened in the last few weeks.

Mr. Nixon himself has not said anything about either the status

of the negotiations or the bombing raids. His spokesmen have also said little, with the exception of Mr. Kissinger's news conference of Dec. 18.

The bombing seemed to have two primary missions: To convince Hanoi that it was not serving its interests by holding up signing of the latest round of talks suggested by Washington, and to destroy Hanoi's capacity to mount significant military attacks in case the talks proved unsuccessful.

In its statements over the last 12 days, North Vietnam has insisted that it would not be coerced by the latest round into accepting the American terms for an agreement, but it has also stressed continually that it would be willing to resume negotiations as soon as the bombing north of the 20th Parallel ceased.

They To Take Part

Mr. Warren, at the White House, began the briefing yesterday by announcing that Mr. Kissinger would resume with Mr. Tho and Xuan Thuy, the chief Hanoi negotiator, the Paris talks on Jan. 8. He added, in response to a question, that William H. Sullivan, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian Affairs, would return to Paris to head the technical staff of the talks on Tuesday.

The disclosure about the bombing halt came in answer to questions. "The President has ordered that all bombing be discontinued above the 20th Parallel as long as serious negotiations are under way," Mr. Warren said. "The press secretary would amplify on what 'serious' meant. Hanoi has always insisted that it was negotiating 'honestly.'"

Mr. Kissinger indicated on Dec. 1 that, aside from Hanoi's key issues, some key issues raised unresolved. These are believed to include the American desire for some way of acknowledging the sovereignty of South Vietnam and defenses over the composition of the international supervisory group that would monitor the cease-fire.

U.S. Peace Hopes Rise

(Continued from Page 1)

Cathedral to the White House to protest the bombing.



Olof Palme

UPL

## Kissinger and Tho to Meet In Paris Again on Jan. 8

(Continued from Page 1)

be signed by Oct. 31. Negotiations resumed in Paris on Nov. 1, recessed on Nov. 25 and began again on Dec. 4.

The negotiations broke down Dec. 13, with Mr. Kissinger charging three days later that Hanoi for unspecified reasons, decided to procrastinate at the bargaining table, refusing to agree to final details of an accord that he said was 99 percent complete.

Hanoi denied that it was to blame for the delay and said that the breakdown was due to the American effort to reopen issues that went to the heart of the agreement, such as seeking language that would force Hanoi to recognize implicitly the sovereignty of the Saigon government over all of South Vietnam.

U.S. Appreciation

On Dec. 18, Mr. Nixon ordered bombing raids resumed throughout North Vietnam. Such raids had been authorized last April following North Vietnam's spring offensive against South Vietnam, but on Oct. 21, in appreciation for Hanoi's "goodwill" at the negotiating table, Mr. Nixon suspended raids above the 20th Parallel.

The latest raids, however, included round-the-clock flights of B-52s over the Hanoi area, the first time these strategic aircraft, which can carry up to 30 tons of explosives, had been used near populated areas. The Pentagon has announced the loss of 15 B-52s and 12 other aircraft since Dec. 18, with 93 airmen killed, captured or missing.

These raids led to charges from Hanoi that civilian targets such as homes, schools and a hospital had been destroyed. Considerable concern about the raids was expressed in other countries.

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U.S. Officials Sharply Divided Whether Raids Brought Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

alien yesterday on the repeated reports that the heavy bombing had caused widespread civilian damage and many deaths and injuries. One Hanoi doctor was quoted as estimating the death toll at 200 a day, with 200 serious injuries.

In a only report last week, the U.S. command in Saigon published a summary of what it said were more than 50 military targets in the Hanoi-Haiphong area that had been destroyed. The list included railroad yards, communication facilities, warehouses, port facilities and petroleum-storage areas.

Pentagon spokesmen have contended that only military objectives are targeted, and they suggested at one point that the reports of civilian damage and casualties might have been caused in part by B-52 bombers crashing in the city and by errant North Vietnamese missiles.

Heavy civilian casualties and damage have been reported by number of people in Hanoi, as well as by correspondents for Agency Press.

In addition, four Americans who spent a week in Hanoi told newsmen Hong Kong yesterday that they had witnessed severe damage to civilian installations and many civilian casualties in Hanoi.

According to the Associated Press, Ford Taylor, the former prosecutor at the Nuremberg war crimes trial who is now a law professor, Columbia University, reported that the Hanoi-Haiphong area had been "blown to smithereens, blown to bits, completely destroyed, and hit more than on successive days."

Pentagon officials said last week that they were unable to confirm the destruction of the hospital.

Another American, folk singer Joan Baez said that she had left Hanoi with a feeling of the "hideousness of it all, the murder, the slaughter, the blood, the people strewn here and there."

French news agency reports had indicated that many residential areas of the city, which has an extremely high population density, had been badly bombed.

The U.S. Per of U.S. pilots and dead, missing or captured after the raids was put at 93 by the military command in Saigon, with fewer known to have been captured in North Vietnam.

## U.S. Jets Hit Lower Part Of the North

Bombers Also Act In Laos, Cambodia

SAIGON, Dec. 31 (AP)—With the U.S. bombing of Laos and Cambodia stopped and the New Year's cease-fire declared in South Vietnam, U.S. planes today in the south part of North Vietnam, in and in Cambodia.

Raids continued below 20th parallel of North Vietnam along the Ho Chi Minh of supply lines in Laos against other suspected routes and bases in Cambodian officials said.

The U.S. command refused to discuss air operations, but was understood that U.S. planes would not attack targets in South Vietnam until late tomorrow honor a 24-hour truce by South Vietnamese government.

The Vietnam Cong also announced a cease-fire, but past Communist and government declarations have been meaningless. The U.S. command, for example, refused to discuss a cease-fire last Christmas action through South Vietnam was light scattered before the truce.

U.S. Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker Acheson called on President Nguyen Van Thieu in Saigon, today, for 10 minutes. There was no report, as usual, about discussion but the brevity of meeting indicated Mr. B. might have been delivering message from President Nixon receiving one from Mr. Thieu.

The Hanoi radio, however, broadcast a statement that 81 planes—34 of them B-52s—were shot down during expanded U.S. bombing between Dec. 18 and Dec. 20.

The broadcast said "hundreds" of U.S. airmen had been down. The U.S. command has reported 93 men captured, missing or killed—15 of them B-52s—down.

North Vietnam has indicated that at least a third of the 30 have been captured. At 30 have been presented at a conference in Hanoi and identified by name. A total of 431 airmen had previously been captured by North Vietnam.

The Hanoi broadcast made mention of the suspension of U.S. bombing north of the 20th Parallel and plans for resumption of the Paris peace talks, which were announced yesterday by White House.

It shattered the big strategic air raid over Hanoi by the American imperialist, the broadcast said. "We have secured a magnificent strategic military and political position never witnessed before."

North Vietnam has told a widespread devastation in Hanoi and Haiphong. Reports from Hanoi said some 2,000 persons had been killed and 2,000 wounded.

U.S. Officials Sharply Divided Whether Raids Brought Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

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Every U.S. Department

## Nixon Said to Offer to Name Union Men to Top Positions

By Philip Shabecoff

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 (NYT).—President Nixon has offered to name a labor representative at a high level in every federal government department, a well-informed White House official disclosed.

The offer, said to be without parallel in labor history, was made to labor members of the National Productivity Commission including George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO, and Frank R. Fitzsimmons, president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, at a White House meeting last week.

The White House now is awaiting recommendations from Mr. Meany and Mr. Fitzsimmons on whether the President's offer is to be accepted and if so how it would be implemented.

The White House official was not specific about what sort of posts would be offered to trade union representatives. However, labor sources said that they understood the offer was to place union men at the assistant secretary level in all relevant government agencies.

Mr. Nixon reportedly told the labor leaders that he wanted a labor "input" in every part of his government. The President also wanted to demonstrate that "this is not going to be an anti-labor administration," according to the White House official.

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## Truman Epitaph Is in His Will, Daughter Says

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Dec. 31 (AP).—Mrs. Margaret Truman Daniel, the only child of Harry S. Truman, said yesterday that an epitaph for the 33d President had been provided in his will. Mr. Truman died Tuesday in Kansas City at age 88.

A family spokesman, Randall Jesse, said that the wording of the inscription would be made public later and that Mrs. Daniel had told him it includes high lights of Mr. Truman's life.

Mrs. Daniel said she intended to attend the memorial services for her father next Friday at National Cathedral in Washington. The service is expected to be attended by 1,000 persons. Mr. Jesse said, including most members of Congress and some 200 heads of state.

A longtime family friend, Mr. Jesse visited with Mrs. Bess Truman and Mrs. Daniel yesterday, as they discussed the invitation list for the service.

Mr. Jesse said Mrs. Truman, 87, remained in good spirits.

## Alaska Sets Election To Fill House Seat

ANCHORAGE, Alaska, Dec. 31 (AP).—A special election has been called for March 6 to fill the seat of Rep. Nick Begich, Alaska's only member of the House of Representatives, who is presumed to have died in a plane crash.

Minutes after U.S. District Court Judge Dorothy Tyrner signed a presumptive-death certificate Friday for Rep. Begich, a Democrat, Gov. William Egan declared the congressional seat vacant and called for the special election.

With Rep. Begich when a small, twin-engine plane disappeared on a campaign flight from Anchorage to Juneau Oct. 16 was House Democratic leader Hale Boggs of Louisiana. Rep. Boggs, at the request of his family, was not included in the presumptive death hearings held earlier this month. He has not been declared officially dead.

## Canals Freezing Up

HANNOVER, Dec. 31 (Reuters).—Floodwaters today threatened to halt canal traffic between East and West Germany, authorities here said.

The ice on the Mittelland Canal, the only one between the two German states, has already slowed traffic.

## House Democratic Reformers Want Whip as Elective Post

By Marjorie Hunter

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 (NYT).—Democratic reformers have mounted what could be a successful drive to make the Democratic whip, the party's No. 3 leadership post in the House, an elective job.

The Democratic whip traditionally has been appointed by the majority leader, after consultation with the speaker in recent years. Most such appointments eventually have moved up the party leadership ladder to become speaker.

Critics of this method of selecting a whip contend that it gives a speaker and a majority leader the power in effect to perpetuate their own succession.

The move to make the whip's job elective will come Tuesday at a caucus of all House Democrats, just a day before the 93d Congress convenes.

Meanwhile, Rep. Sam Gibbons of Florida, officially withdrew Friday as a candidate for House Democratic majority leader, thus assuring the election Tuesday of Rep. Thomas P. O'Neill of Massachusetts.

Rep. Gibbons was Rep. O'Neill's only challenger for the post left vacant in mid-October by the disappearance of Rep. Hale Boggs of Louisiana in an airplane somewhere in Alaska.

Rep. O'Neill served as whip under Speaker Carl Albert and Rep. Boggs, and thus is a product of the "automatic escalation" tradition that reformers hope to topple this week with their move to elect a whip.

Both Rep. Albert and Rep. O'Neill have said that they would prefer an appointive whip. But they have not actively sought to head off the move to make the job elective.

There are strong indications that their choice for appointment would be John J. McFall of California, who served as a deputy floor whip under Rep. O'Neill during the last two years.

If the caucus votes to make the job elective, a major scramble is expected, with perhaps as many as 20 or more of the 24 House Democrats competing for the post.

Rep. Philip Burton, a California liberal, has been campaigning for the job for weeks and says he has more than 100 commitments of support.

Rep. Morris E. Udall of Arizona, who lost to Rep. Boggs in the majority leader race two years ago, also has said that he would run if the job were made elective.

Rep. Gibbons, too, might be a candidate, now that he has dropped out of the race for majority leader. And the field also could include John Brademas of Indiana, a deputy whip during the last two years; John Moss of California; Jack Brooks of Texas; and Joe D. Waggoner Jr. of Louisiana.

Speaker Albert has only taken opposition in his bid for a second term. Challenging him is Rep. John Conyers Jr. of Michigan, a leader of the Black Caucus.

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## Tiny Particles of Volcanic Glass

## Orange Moon Soil Is Really Brown

By Abigail T. Brett

HOUSTON, Dec. 31 (WP).—The prized orange soil brought back from the moon by the Apollo-17 astronauts is mostly whispy-colored glass, which scientists believe may be the first volcanic soil returned from the moon.

"We don't know why the glass is colored or what its exact origins are but we hope it will tell us something about the volcanic processes on the moon," Paul Gast, chief of earth and planetary sciences at the Manned Spacecraft Center, said Friday.

The material interests scientists not only because of its color but also because it has the smallest grain size of any lunar dirt studied so far and the highest concentration of zinc ever seen on the moon.

The rock box containing the unique sample was opened Wednesday afternoon in the Lunar Receiving Laboratory where scientists will begin a detailed analysis of the 250 pounds of lunar material collected on the last Apollo flight to the moon.

After a preliminary study of the browned soil, scientists announced Friday that 80 percent of the material is composed of

tiny glass spheres and broken pieces of similar glass beads.

The size of the grains is half that of normal lunar soil. The grains are so small that the soil has the feel of silk.

No rock fragments were seen, suggesting that the soil is very young since bits from the surrounding rubble have not had time to mix with it.

The first surprise came when scientists and officials opened the rock box and found that their unique sample was not really orange at all but more of an ochre-brown.

"It doesn't look the same," astronaut Harrison H. (Jack) Schmitt remarked Wednesday. "The only real orange was the stuff I picked up on the moon."

Against the inky black of space and a lunar landscape of whites and grays the brown tones of this soil must have looked bright orange to the two lunar explorers.

The soil also contains 10 times as much zinc as had been seen in previous lunar soil.

"This is the highest concentration of zinc that we know of," one scientist said. "On earth, it can be concentrated near volcanic features but we don't know what it means on the moon."

Apollo-17's soil may cast some light on other mysterious glass beads brought back on earlier missions. In an Apollo-15 sample, scientists discovered some green glass, and on Apollo-11, they saw dark red glass spheres, rich in iron and titanium.

"Perhaps this glass will help us understand the origin of these other glasses," Dr. Gast said. "It opens up the whole question of (volcanic) gases on the lunar surface."

NEW YORK, Dec. 31 (AP).—Newsstand copies of Life magazine are disappearing rapidly as collectors and sentimentalists around the country scramble to buy up the final issue of the pioneer in pictorial journalism.

Not a single copy of the Dec. 29 issue was available at four major newsstands in Chicago's downtown Loop area, and dealers in Los Angeles said speculators have been purchasing 10 to 20 copies at a time.

Some dealers in Dallas limited the new collector's item to one to a customer.

"We didn't even put them out," a spokesman for a Hollywood, Calif., distributor said. "We had enough orders to cover them. We'd been taking orders for a week."

A Life spokesman said 500,000 copies were printed in addition to the 200,000 supplied to newsstands in the past. Subscribers were mailed 5.5 million copies.

"What makes me want it is the magazine's support of the magazine when it was alive," a Miami dealer said. "And now it is dead, they are treating it like a hero."

Life announced Dec. 8 that financial losses attributed to television competition, increased postal rates and other factors had forced the magazine out of business after 26 years.

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## Shadowing of Danish Seaman Leads to Big U.S. Drug Seizure

By Morris Kaplan

NEW YORK, Dec. 31 (NYT).—The Christmas Eve surveillance of a Danish seaman's movements from a Brooklyn pier to a friend's apartment, where 18.7 pounds of heroin allegedly had been stored since April, has led to the arrest here of the Dane and the owner of a Chinese-American restaurant in Philadelphia.

The two suspects were described Friday as principals of a well-organized smuggling ring that delivered sizable quantities of heroin from Southeast Asia to New York.

Jerry N. Jensen, deputy regional director of the Federal Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, estimated the street value of the heroin seized in Brooklyn at \$4.25 million.

Displaying the heroin at the bureau's headquarters here, Mr. Jensen showed how it had been concealed in the outer shells of two large plastic suitcases.

He said that Narcotics and Customs Bureau agents had never encountered such suitcases with concealed shells designed to elude even careful examination.

Two Are Identified

Informants in Hong Kong and New York supplied the intelligence that broke the case, Mr. Jensen added, but it was not until Dec. 1 that the investigation centered on the two suspects. They were identified as 23-year-old John Steffen Thomsen, an able-bodied seaman residing in Bangkok, and Cheung Lam, 73, who resides at the Sunrise Restaurant in Philadelphia.

The heroin, reported to be the third largest amount impounded this year from the Far East, was destined for distribution here and in the Philadelphia area, according to Mr. Jensen. He pointed out that there had been a recent increase in heroin sent from Asian sources, following significant cracks in the transmission of the drug from France to the United States through South America.

Arraigned before U.S. Magistrate Max Schiffman on charges of smuggling narcotics with intent to distribute, Mr. Thomsen was held in \$150,000 bail to await action by a grand jury.

Girlfriend Not Held

The girlfriend, who was unidentified, was not arrested. Federal sources explained that she had not known what the suitcases contained.

Learning that the alleged intended recipient was Mr. Lam,

## U.S. Space Center To Lay Off 100

HOUSTON, Dec. 31 (UPI).—With the last Apollo moon shot over, the Manned Spacecraft Center announced that it will lay off 100 workers during the next six months because of budget problems.

John McLeish, public information director for the space center, said Friday that a 5 percent wage increase Jan. 1 for federal employees will cramp an already tight budget and force the layoffs.

The layoffs will lower the space center's work force to about 3,500. There were 4,500 employees in 1968 when the Apollo program was at its height.

## Loss Severest in Years

## Whooping Crane Comeback Suffers Decline

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 (NYT).—A number of whooping cranes have failed to return to their wintering grounds in Texas, according to American and Canadian wildlife officials.

Officials of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service and the Canadian Wildlife Service say they are unable to account for the decline, which has concerned them. Whooping cranes were near extinction several decades ago but have been making a comeback under government protection.

The missing birds are believed to be dead, although an air search for them continues around their wintering grounds, the Aransas National Wildlife Refuge on the south coast of Texas, in the hope that they are wintering outside their refuge.

Adult whooping cranes are large white birds with black wingtips and red-capped heads. Their young are rusty red.

Since the birds approached extinction—only 15 birds were counted in 1941—wildlife management by the United States and Canadian governments, by last winter, had nearly quadrupled their number to 39 wild whoopers. (In addition, there are 21 in captivity.)

Census by Plane

Official censuses are conducted by plane, when the whoopers return to Aransas early each winter. All usually arrive by Christmas.

Wildlife workers thus became



A whooping crane

concerned when a census flight Dec. 27, confirmed earlier estimates that only 51 whoopers were at the refuge, a net loss of eight in a year. Only in 1941, when the population fell to 13, from 28 the previous year, has the numerical loss in a single year been greater.

The loss of eight birds does not wholly represent the magnitude of the loss. Since five of the whoopers now foraging Aransas's tide pools are young birds, born last summer, the number of older birds lost in the year is 13. The national

## Mexico Probes Charges

## Lyndon Johnson Said to Own Big Ranch in Mexico Illegally

By Richard Severo

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 31 (NYT).—The Mexican government is investigating charges that former President Lyndon Johnson is surreptitiously and illegally holding 106,724 acres of ranch land in the border state of Chihuahua, who say that Mr. Johnson is using the land by virtue of an agreement with former Mexican President Miguel Aleman.

A spokesman for President Luis Echeverria confirmed that the Agrarian Department is conducting the investigation and added that the government would have nothing more to say at this point.

"It is only an investigation," the spokesman said. "No conclusions are being made as yet."

The land is located near Ciudad Camargo, 300 miles south of El Paso, Texas.

The ranch is called Las Pampas, and according to Alfredo V. Bonfil, head of the National Confederation of Farmers, it contains several thousand head of cattle, including Herefords, Charolais, Angus and mixed breeds.

'Johnson's Cattle'

"It is common knowledge in Chihuahua that these are Mr. Johnson's cattle," said Mr. Bonfil. The complaining farmers are members of his organization, which has a national membership of 2,000 and is regarded as an influential power representing farmers' interests.

Mr. Bonfil admitted the cattle bore no marking that would prove they were Mr. Johnson's, nor could he say precisely how the cattle got to the ranch. He also said that no cattle are officially registered in Mexico as belonging to Mr. Johnson.

But he said that farmers in the area used their own sources to determine that Las Pampas is owned by Mr. Johnson in some sort of partnership with Mr. Aleman. The ownership records list neither man.

Las Pampas has four owners of record, all of them Mexican nationals. Mr. Bonfil listed them as Antonio Diaz Ballesteros, Manuel Barber, Salvador Lara Huerta and an army major known only to the farmers as Mr. Torge.

Mr. Bonfil declined to discuss the specific pieces of evidence that have been turned over to the government. He did say, however, that the complainants have not tried to directly communicate with Mr. Johnson or Mr. Aleman or the four owners of record. He indicated that the government investigation would probably be completed within six months.

Under Mexican law, foreigners are permitted to purchase land in Mexico, with limitations as to how close it can be to a frontier or the sea. The location of Las Pampas is not an issue in the complaint.

## 2 House Panels Attack Use Of Greek Ports by U.S. Navy

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 (AP).—Two House subcommittees said yesterday that the U.S. government's decision to use the Athens area as a home port constitutes a "serious disservice to American relations with the Greek people, our ties to our NATO allies and to our own democratic traditions."

In a joint report, the House Foreign Affairs subcommittee on Europe and the Near East said that the decision to base U.S. forces in Greece is an example of the "danger of pre-eminence of military and strategic considerations over political values."

The report recommended that the United States maintain a "minimum level" of relations with the present Greek government and urged that the Defense and State Departments seek an alternative to using Greece as a home port.

Eleven of the 23 pages of the document are devoted to what is described as the "lack of cooperation" and the "discrepancies in testimony" by the State and Defense Departments during the joint subcommittee investigation.

Much of this section relates to testimony whether the government seriously considered alternative sites to Greece for a home port for a carrier and six destroyers. The subcommittees concluded that Athens was preferred from the start and that the State Department showed a "belated acquiescence" in the decision.

Under the home-port plan, about 6,000 military personnel and 3,100 dependents eventually will be stationed in Greece. The home-port decision was announced in early 1972 and by late summer six destroyers and nearly 1,500

## Fastest Guns In East in Tie

BANGKOK, Dec. 31 (Reuters).—Two men fought a Western-type duel yesterday to prove who was the fastest gun in Thailand's central Lopburi province.

Paeng Krontong and Lam Kamsueksa, attended by their seconds, met on a deserted road for the shootout, police said.

They hit each other in the legs in their first volley and fell. As they lay on the ground they fired again, this time killing each other.

Police later arrested the seconds.

## 24 Policemen In Chicago Cited In Shakedown

CHICAGO, Dec. 31 (AP).—Twenty-four policemen, including a former vice-commander, have been indicted on charges of shaking down liquor establishment operators.

U.S. Attorney James R. Thompson said the policemen allegedly solicited payments on a monthly basis from more than 50 establishments between August 1966 until Friday, when the indictments were returned by a federal grand jury. He said the payments ran into hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Fifteen of those indicted, including Capt. Clarence E. Branch, were also accused of perjury before the grand jury investigating alleged police misconduct.

Capt. Branch commanded the 18th police district on the near North Side from 1966 to 1970 when he became chief of the Traffic Division.

Each of the other 23 at one time or another was assigned to the 18th district, which contains about 500 retail liquor establishments within a four-mile-square area that includes Old Town and the Rush Street nightclub section.

The indictment brought to 39 the number of city policemen charged with extorting payments from saloon keepers and club operators since Mr. Thompson began the investigation more than a year ago.

## Gen. Amin Alerts Forces, Bans Talk About Guerrillas

KAMPALA, Uganda, Dec. 31 (Reuters).—President Idi Amin last night ordered Uganda's armed forces on the alert, but no specific reason was given.

Radio Uganda interrupted a news bulletin to report a special announcement made by a military spokesman.

It said, "All members of the security forces, that is, the Uganda Army and the Uganda Air Force, the police and prison service, should stay alert all the time, starting from now."

The announcement added, "From today onward, nobody in Uganda should ever speak about guerrillas any more."

"The more we speak about guerrillas, the more confusion is created in the country. The guerrillas should be left alone to feel free as any other Ugandan."

Foreign Minister Abba Eban told the cabinet at its weekly session today that he had approached Holland and Britain to help with reparations from East Germany, sources said.

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## Kidnappers Free Businessman, 42, In Buenos Aires

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 31 (Reuters).—Italian business executive Vincenzo Russo, freed after being held captive for 60 hours, said yesterday that he was convinced his kidnappers would have killed him if anything had gone wrong.

"They seemed to be professionals or, rather, accustomed to this type of thing," the 42-year-old businessman told newsmen.

He was freed Friday night after his firm, the U.S. Standard Electric Co., paid a ransom to the kidnappers, who apparently were urban guerrillas.

The firm would not confirm a press report here that the ransom amounted to \$225 million.

Mr. Russo said he had nothing against his kidnappers.

"I can't feel any hatred for them," he said. "I had the impression it was a professional job, for ideological reasons."

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## New Cabinet in Yemen

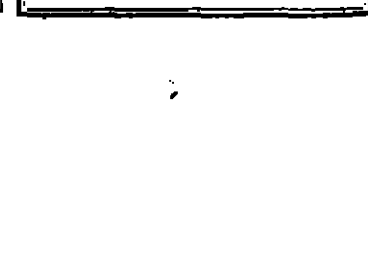
BEIRUT, Dec. 31 (Reuters).—A new cabinet was formed in the Yemen Arab Republic yesterday under Cadi Judge Abdullah al-Hagri, a member of the republic's Presidential Council. It retained all but four members of the outgoing cabinet of Premier Mohsen el-Eini, who resigned.

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## The Ray of Hope: 1973

There is a gleam on the dark horizon that closed around the dying 1972: The bombing north of the 20th parallel in Vietnam has been halted, and peace talks are to resume.

Yet for most Americans 1973 is ushered in with a sense of national shame that is unequalled in the country's modern history. Fears there have been on the first day of too many new years in the past half century: anger, too. But what American power wrought in North Vietnam in the past terrible weeks brings only a consciousness of guilt.

The causes of the break in negotiations are still obscure—the obduracy, the new demands, the complicated concerns of Hanoi, Saigon and Washington have yet to be disentangled. President Nixon's response to the break may well be much simpler: The application of force to break the deadlock. Doubtless he believed that it was this technique, in the earlier bombing of the North and the mining of its port, that brought the initial concession from Hanoi; doubtless he argued to himself that this was, after all, war. But massive bombing that must inevitably involve civilian targets is war in its worst form. Is the best that might be hoped for in ensuring negotiations worth that perversion of American strength?

The answer, for most of the world, including most Americans, must be "no." The bombing might exact some changes of

phrase in the terms to be agreed upon in Paris—it can hardly affect the basic issues, the fundamental contradictions, with which Saigon and Hanoi alike must struggle after any American withdrawal. But it has wrought devastation and death in the North; it has cost American lives and planes, and it has induced a revulsion against the United States which must long haunt its people and its President.

In practical terms, the bombing will bedevil American foreign policy in its constructive approaches to world affairs. It is certain, too, to add to Mr. Nixon's difficulties with a Congress that is, after all, controlled by his political foes. It has heightened American suspicions of the government—it forms a climax to those many burdens, moral and physical, entailed by American intervention in Southeast Asia.

There is still room to hope that the United States will find a way out of the Vietnamese entanglement, and that 1973 may yet see accomplished the frustrated promises of 1972. It is ironic that Richard Nixon capped a year of personal victories with self-inflicted catastrophe. It remains for him to do what is possible to retrieve that defeat, and to find some means of rallying again a nation that gave him its confidence—only to have him administer such a heavy blow to that confidence and to its self-respect.

## Imperatives for the West

The United States and its Atlantic allies have maintained basic unity through the first round of preparatory talks for the projected European security conference. They have won support from some neutral delegations for their insistence on a detailed conference agenda that will include specific measures for easing tensions and promoting East-West cooperation. They have emphasized such measures as the freer flow of people, information and ideas.

So far, so good. The Soviet Union may have a more difficult time than its leaders had anticipated in bringing off a conference next summer that would have the effect of ratifying the status quo in Europe in a series of lofty but empty declarations on détente and peace. If the West remains firm and patient, it may be able to exact some lifting of Soviet-bloc barriers in return for the pledges of expanded trade and economic cooperation Moscow seeks.

But if Western unity is to endure through the security conference and the delicate parallel negotiations for strategic arms limitation (SALT II) and for mutual and balanced force reductions in Europe (MBFR), some strenuous tidying up will be imperative on the economic, political and military fronts. In its effort to slow down integration in the European Community and to weaken the ties between Western Europe and the United States, Moscow will be quick to exploit any divisions in the allied ranks.

The threat is not primarily military—not at all the old specter of a Soviet attack westward across the Elbe—but that the Kremlin, using its still-expanding military might for political ends, would gradually extend its in-

fluence across a divided Western Europe—or a Europe estranged from its American ally. This latter possibility cannot be ruled out, given the lack of cohesion in the West and the bitter differences on economic policy between the United States and the European Community.

By way of buttressing Western unity for the security conference and the other crucial negotiations, President Nixon promised recently that the United States would keep 300,000 troops in Europe indefinitely if the other NATO allies maintained and improved their forces. But if the United States and the Common Market should blunder into a trade war, Mr. Nixon would not be able for long to keep that pledge.

In fact, it is painfully obvious that unless the United States and its allies in the Community can agree on a mutually satisfactory set of new trade and finance arrangements and then join Japan and other nations in forging wider international economic reforms, the NATO shield will crumble and Western political solidarity in negotiations with the Soviet side will evaporate.

Such considerations undoubtedly influenced the Nixon administration's designation of 1973 as "The Year of Europe." They obviously were in the mind of President Pompidou of France when he stated recently that he favored consultations "at the highest level" to clarify monetary, trade and especially political relations between the United States and Western Europe in the coming year.

If carefully prepared, such a summit conference cannot come too soon in the New Year.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

### International Opinion

#### The United Nations

The recent session of the UN General Assembly has had no peers for dullness and procrastination. The UN is as strong as the collective will of its members but this year, delegates seemed to be talking mainly for audiences back home. The assembly and its committees underlined the importance of problems without trying to solve them.

There were some gains. The resolution on the Middle East had cogent points about the changes Israel is making in the occupied Arab territories . . . The assembly's least distinguished performance was its watery resolution on terrorism. It effectively killed the issue by postponing debate and proposing a study committee. This reinforced the point . . . that the more important issues are being increasingly taken out of the UN's arena. Both Cuba and Algeria are beginning to take more practical steps to deter hijackers than the UN resolution would suggest. It is a fact of UN life—as this session showed more than ever—that the bulk of the positions adopted reflected the views of the 90 or so members who contribute about 0.25 percent of the UN budget and represent about 10 percent of the world's population.

The UN should not, however, be judged by its assembly charade . . . The economic

organizations have been useful and could be more so. By concentrating on these operations which produce results the UN can gain sufficient standing to offset its political trivialities.

—From the Guardian (London).

#### The Halt in the Bombing

President Nixon has stopped the bombing of North Vietnam on his own volition, without the benefit of moral advice from the rest of the world. The bombing was clearly intended as a dreadful warning to Hanoi that the United States had not lost its will to persevere in the search for an honorable peace. For this purpose it was not necessary for it to last long. Presumably Hanoi has already learned this all-important lesson and is now returning to the conference table.

—From the Sunday Telegraph (London).

The news of a temporary end to the American bombardment . . . will be welcomed in many other capitals besides Hanoi. So will the resumption of technical talks next week, and of full peace negotiations the week after. It must earnestly be hoped that the negotiations will not suffer the same tragic interruption a second time.

—From the Sunday Times (London).

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

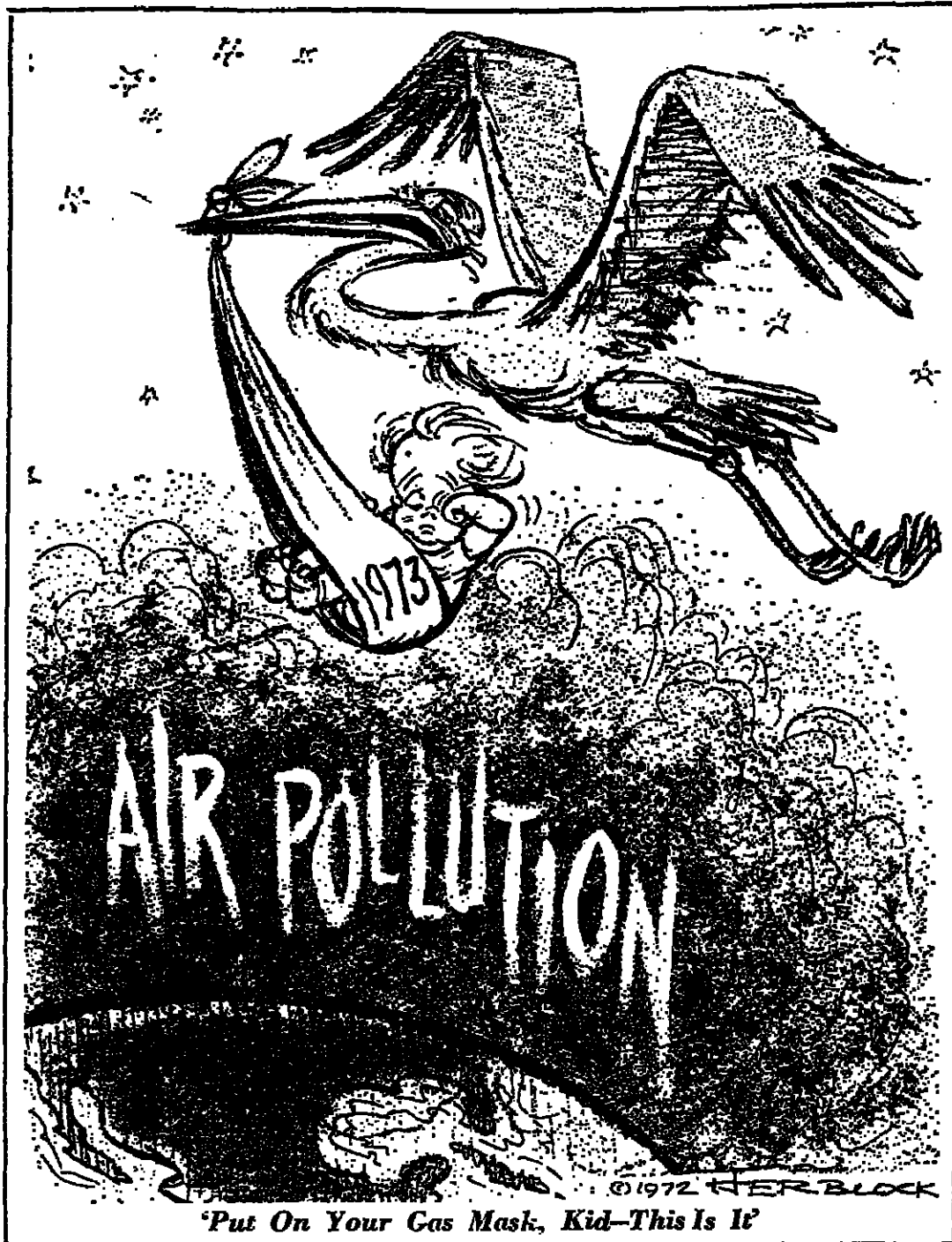
January 1, 1898

PARIS—The sensational report from London that the Admiralty are preparing to call out reserves, and that warships are being hurriedly made ready for the event of complications in the Far East, does not appear to be borne out by the special wire and cable dispatches that we have received. It is true that the Channel squadrons are being outfitted with new ships but that is quite normal. England does not appear to be re-arming.

#### Fifty Years Ago

January 1, 1923

WASHINGTON, D.C.—President Harding has commuted the sentences of eight I.W.O.'s (International Workers of the World) who were convicted with Big Bill Haywood in 1918. They have sixty days to wind up their affairs and then be deported or else remain in prison for their full terms. If they are deported and then ever return to the United States, they will be sent back to Leavenworth Penitentiary to complete their full terms, with no pardon possible.



## Nixon and Kissinger

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—The capital is buzzing these days with rumors about a split between President Nixon and his security adviser Henry Kissinger over the terms of a cease-fire in Vietnam, but as usual in this gossipy town, the facts are less dramatic than the rumors.

It may be, and probably is, true that Mr. Kissinger, as well as Secretary of State Rogers and most of the senior officers in the State Department, opposed the President's bombing offensive in North Vietnam. And that Mr. Kissinger was more willing than the President to take a chance on signing the ambiguous truce terms of Oct. 26.

But Mr. Kissinger is too much of a scholar, with too good a sense of humor and history, to put his own thoughts ahead of the President's.

It is probably nonsense to suggest, as many people in Washington are doing, that Mr. Kissinger is faithful to the President's instructions in the Paris negotiations. Or that Mr. Kissinger's judgment that "peace is at hand" in late October was any different from the judgment of the President, who was just as optimistic in his public statements that a cease-fire was just about to be signed.

Mr. Kissinger has a strong sense of tragedy about Vietnam and wants to get it behind us and go on to the more fundamental questions of military arms control in the world, trade and monetary reform, peace in the Middle East, reconciliation between the races, the parties and the generations at home, but there is no evidence that Mr. Kissinger has tried to impose these ideas on the President, or even that he has been invited by Mr. Nixon to discuss these larger questions.

#### Nixon's Serrant

Mr. Kissinger is a servant of the President and has never pretended he was anything else. He has carried out the President's instructions in Paris to the letter. He has put all the blame on Hanoi for the impasse in the cease-fire negotiations, and has said nothing in public about the bombing in North Vietnam, which he undoubtedly opposes.

Now that the White House has announced a halt to the bombing above the 20th parallel, which includes Hanoi and Haiphong, Mr. Kissinger will be in Paris, Jan. 8, his talks with Le Duc Tho in Paris. The President has made his point to Hanoi: negotiate or suffer.

Meanwhile, there is some private evidence here that the President has taken a very hard line in private with Gen. Thieu in Saigon that he is prepared to sign the cease-fire agreement on roughly the terms negotiated by Mr. Kissinger in Paris in October.

While the bombing of North Vietnam continued, it was a very important private message last week between Washington and Hanoi, and between Washington and Moscow and Peking to get the cease-fire talks going again.

Mr. Kissinger was well aware of all this and kept quiet. He was avoiding a break with the President, and the President was avoiding a break with him. For if the bombing were to resume and there was an open split between the President and his principal foreign affairs adviser and negotiator, Mr. Kissinger would

be free to resign and write the whole story of the Paris talks and why they broke down, and this would probably be highly embarrassing to Mr. Nixon at the beginning of his second term.

Accordingly, a really serious effort was under way, very privately, to end the bombing and get Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Thieu back to Paris to arrange a compromise. The President has made his point, whatever it is, by his attacks on Hanoi and Haiphong, and it has been costly in men and lives on both sides, but the Congress is coming back to Washington in a few days, and by the time the President starts his second term on Jan. 20, both he and Mr. Kissinger obviously want a settlement.

Failing this, Mr. Nixon will start his second term with demonstrations on Capitol Hill, and a more serious confrontation with the Democratic majority in Congress than he has faced so far. This he is working quietly to avoid and the evidence is that he is working on a settlement before his inauguration.

## Big New Dream in Asia

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS—Feasibility studies have been authorized by the National Executive Council of Thailand to ascertain the possibilities and cost of constructing a wide sea-level canal across the Kra Isthmus in the southern part of the country, near the Malaysian border, with the idea of opening a short shipping route between the Indian Ocean and the South China Sea.

The promoters of this idea, grouped together by K. Y. Chow, a Chinese-born Thai entrepreneur who formed the Golden Peninsula Development Company, contend that such a canal was rendered urgently necessary in November 1971, when Malaysia and Indonesia announced that the Strait of Malacca, separating those two nations, would henceforth be considered territorial waters.

This could be of great importance. An enormous fraction of global commerce passes through the strait, including virtually all the oil from the Middle East on which Japan's industrial development depends. Apart from a changed legal status, the strait is already choked by traffic, with one ship passing through every 11 minutes. This figure is scheduled to become one ship every five minutes in 1978.

Japan's oil storage facilities are very limited. It has come to rely on storage in motion, depending upon a continual stream of tankers that threatens to be throttled this decade unless new avenues are opened up.

Four studies are being authorized, according to Mr. Chow, to examine possibilities of constructing and financing a system of entrepôts ports joined by the proposed Kra Canal, which would be open to two-way traffic. At sea level, it would not depend on locks. Therefore, the intention is to consider a waterway capable of handling even the million-ton tankers for which blueprints exist.

#### Nuclear Blasting?

Mr. Chow foresees a possibility of speeding the enterprise and saving immense sums if nuclear blasting is authorized in a rocky section of the isthmus near the inland lake of Thale Luang. He argues that precedents for such peaceful use of thermonuclear power appear to exist not only in the United States "Flowstone" testing program but in reports of a vast project said to be under way in the Soviet Union.

According to these, a canal is being dug by a series of underground atomic explosions in Siberia to link the Petchora River system, flowing northward to the Arctic, and the Kolva system,

flowing southward to the Caspian. The level of the latter sea has been declining alarmingly.

One argument advanced by the Thai consortium is that as the end of the Indochina war approaches, the moment has come for a massive development of Southeast Asia as originally envisioned by President Lyndon B. Johnson. Mr. Chow relates the suggested canal-port system to frequently discussed projects for harnessing the Mekong River, the building of a trans-Asian highway and the rebuilding of war-ravaged Vietnam, both North and South. He hopes the United States will take the lead in this massive undertaking, aided by Japan and Western Europe.

While the shipping distance saved across Kra (about 900 miles) would be small compared with the Panama and Suez Canals, Mr. Chow argues that rapid expansion of world trade and the physical and potential political bottleneck at the Strait of Malacca make the shortcut vitally needed.

#### '76 at Earliest

He says that even if feasibility studies move fast and financing is found, the first earth can only be moved in 1976. The delay might be extended if international approval for nuclear blasting is not granted.

The first significant projection for partial use of a Kra Canal is now 1980 and it is reckoned the heavy cost of the undertaking—running into billions of dollars—could be amortized over a 50-year period.

The entire world has suddenly become acutely conscious of its dependence on assured sources of energy such as petroleum and natural gas, and the vital need to expand existing shipping installations and to find new ones in order to transport the vast amounts that will be required very soon.

Remote and sometimes relatively little-known lands lying athwart the major maritime routes are discovering their enormous potential importance to the industrial nations. Thus, President Todorova of the Malagasy Republic initiated attempts to get huge foreign funds for an entrepôt and repair station for super-tankers passing through the Mozambique Channel in the neighborhood of Madagascar's Narinda Bay.

Mr. Chow's vision of the Kra peninsula's natural role is part of this same awareness of changing international realities and the future role to be played in them by small countries.

## Talks May Move Back To Terms of October

By Murray Marder

WASHINGTON.—The decision by President Nixon to discontinue the extremely punitive bombing of North Vietnam in exchange for "serious negotiations" could now enable both sides to move back toward their October terms for a war settlement that was shattered in early December.

Each side inevitably claimed in effect Saturday that the other bowed to its conditions for resuming negotiations.

The Nixon administration's cryptic statements served to create the implication that the United States had "bombed North Vietnam back to the bargaining table." North Vietnam's own statements implied that Hanoi, by demanding a halt to "extermination bombing" as the condition for new negotiations, has made the United States comply with its terms.

It was the United States that on Dec. 13 broke off the negotiations between presidential adviser Henry A. Kissinger and North Vietnam's Le Duc Tho on the grounds, as Mr. Kissinger publicly charged on Dec. 18, that Hanoi was making "frivolous" demands that turned the bargaining into a "charade."

#### Heavy Toll Taken

North Vietnam's insistence that the extraordinarily heavy B-52 bombing must halt before talks could resume was made only on the weekend of Dec. 23 as the prolonged massive bombing took a heavy toll in the Hanoi-Haiphong area.

On the facts available, it is impossible to judge whether the unprecedented intensity of American bombing compelled North Vietnam greatly to reduce its demands for a settlement in the Kissinger-Thieu talks now set to resume in Paris on Jan. 8. Many independent experts doubt that. They doubt that this even was President Nixon's real expectation. It is unlikely, these specialists believe, that President Nixon counted on the bombing "to bring North Vietnam to its knees."

Instead, it appears to many specialists that the prime purpose of the bombing was to inflict exceptional damage on North Vietnam in order to reduce its bargaining capacity. Additionally, the specialists believe the bombing was undertaken to convince South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu that he could more safely risk a continuing military-political struggle with the Communists that is certain to follow an imperfect war settlement between the United States and North Vietnam.

Even though the Nixon administration insists, as Mr. Kissinger stated on Dec. 18, that it will not allow President Thieu "a veto over our actions," the struggle for American disengagement from the war continues to be three-sided bargaining among Hanoi, Washington and Saigon.

If the bombing, in fact, was essentially for the purpose of gaining added time and reassurance for President Thieu's regime, then the possibility for achieving a compromise settlement on a relatively loose cease-fire agreement in the next round of Kissinger-Thieu talks appears strengthened. But if President Nixon is determined to try to achieve a tightly knit, violation-proof cease-fire settlement of the war, a so-called "lasting peace," the negotiations could be endless.

#### Constant Option

President Nixon has now exercised the constant option he has had since mid-December of projecting more talks before the new Congress meets on Wednesday and having them under way before inauguration day, Jan. 20. The bombing suspension relieves domestic and world anxieties, and the new negotiations rekindle hope for an American exit from the war. But the obstacles to an accord remain to be resolved or circumvented.

With both sides accusing each other of reneging on the prospective agreement made public on Oct. 26 in Hanoi's nine-point summary, the presumed route to argument is back toward the original format.

The United States entered the Paris talks of Nov. 20-Dec. 13 with the goal of making the October cease-fire agreement more explicit and to tighten arrangements for enforcing it. North Vietnam has charged that the United States attempted to change "points" which are basic and essential and have the force of principles, in the guise of seeing only "technical" or "linguistic" changes.

The public record available, although fragmentary, indicates that, with each side altering the bidding in the November-December round, many demands were made "for the record" to satisfy rival clients—Saigon and the Viet

Cong—and were later withdrawn. But enough new firm demands were made on both sides to reduce the impasse.

Mr. Kissinger, in his December conference, expressly set out President Thieu's demand for the removal of all North Vietnamese troops from South Vietnam. That is unattainable. Mr. Kissinger conceded, however, the crux of the intended agreement is a "standstill cease-fire." This means that opposing forces in the war remain in place, occupying the territory they hold.

#### Intervention Issue

The President's adviser stated, however, that what the United States "cannot accept" is a proposition that North Vietnam has a right of constant intervention in the South.

He said, "We wanted a reference in the agreement, so how, however allusive, how indirect, which would make it that the two parts of Vietnam would live in peace with each other and that neither side would impose its solution on the other by force."

North Vietnam has charged that this amounts to an attempt to gain for the Thieu regime recognition that its sovereignty is throughout South Vietnam—that the Demilitarized Zone between North and South is international boundary.

That would amount to a "veto" in the war for the Thieu regime, North Vietnam protests, overturning the whole concept of a standstill cease-fire which accepts "two administrations, two armies" in the South, which is complete for political power at the United States leaves the war. Nixon administration officials insist that U.S. demands go where near as far as they are portrayed by North Vietnam, ordered to make a cease-fire at operable, U.S. strategists insist there must be agreement on conducting it within an agreed territorial zone.

What is unexplained on either side is how the United States can bar North Vietnamese re-interposition in South Vietnam if a cease-fire is grossly violated, and what for the United States the opposite right of reintroducing American air or sea power.

#### Truce Force

Mr. Kissinger charged, on Dec. 16, that when it came to establishing machinery to enforce a cease-fire, North Vietnam proposed a "total force" of "not more than 350" without jets, telephones, radios of its own, and completed dependant on the side that is "to be investigated." U.S. officials have said an international force on the order of 5,000 men is required for effective policing.

Although neither side has revealed the detailed negotiating interplay, it appears that North Vietnam scaled down the numbers of a cease-fire supervision force as the United States tried to firm up the total agreement. This cross-movement occurred on numerous issues.

It is evident that some counter proposals on both sides were made for bargaining purposes. What an outsider cannot tell, and perhaps what even the participants cannot be certain about, is which of the competing demands can be canceled out, and which are firm.

Mr. Kissinger said on Dec. 1 that the agreement now in existence is "99 percent complete" as far as the text of the agreement is concerned, and that "we are one decision away from a settlement." The missing "decision" however, which is the will to complete it, was enough to turn the war on with greater force than ever before on Dec. 18.

#### Silent on Shift

No U.S. official Saturday would say if more recent diplomatic contact has produced any narrowing of the remaining points of dispute.

Although North Vietnam, from an American viewpoint, suffers grossly lopsided damage in the intervening weeks and now seems in a newly weakened bargaining position, North Vietnam claimed victory Saturday in "the test of strength," by causing "heavy losses" to U.S. airpower and surviving "terrible blows."

There is an American temptation to dismiss such claims as hollow, propaganda, however. But many specialists do not hold that many because, if the claims are believed in North Vietnam, they will be reflected in negotiating demands.

From Hanoi Saturday, Joe Thoreau of Agence France Press reported that "observers" in capital do take the claims seriously and that the North Vietnamese appear genuinely convinced that they have effectively ridden "under the pressure of bombing and terror."



## While Raid in Belfast Nabs 11 Dublin Arrests an IRA Leader, No. 1 on British Wanted List

DUBLIN, Dec. 31 (UPI)—Irish police today arrested a high-ranking Irish Republican Army leader, Martin McGuinness, No. 1 on the British wanted list in Northern Ireland.

## Belfast Sees Old Year Out With Violence

BELFAST, Dec. 31 (UPI)—Northern Ireland closed out 1972 today with more bloodshed. Gunmen wounded two British soldiers in Belfast attacks and yesterday a civilian was killed and two wounded.

A soldier of an armored-car patrol was hit in the leg when snipers opened fire in the Catholic Ardoyne area, the army said.

A short time later a single sniper shot tore through the arm of a soldier in a foot patrol in the Catholic New Lodge area.

The shootings followed the arrest last night of a company commander of the Irish Republican Army by soldiers raiding a pub in Belfast's Catholic Falls Road area. The raid was part of a series by troops hunting IRA battalion commander who was snatched from a hospital while under arrest.

Baker Killed  
Police thought today's shootings might also be reprisals for the shooting to death yesterday of a Catholic bakery worker, Eugene Martin, 55, as he was about to return home from work.

The apparently motiveless murder was the 121st in Belfast. It brought the death toll in violence in Northern Ireland between Catholics and Protestants since August, 1969, to 679.

In other violence yesterday a Protestant youth was shot in the head when men in a passing car fired on him as he walked along a street in Belfast. Police said.

Another Shooting  
In a similar incident, four men in a car called a youth by name as he walked with two other youths in the western outskirts of the city. They shot him in the arm as he approached the car, then drove away, the spokesman said.

Police said snipers fired seven shots at the Downpatrick police station, 18 miles south of Belfast, yesterday. No one was hit, and police fired only one shot in return.

British troops today continued the search for the Provisional IRA's 1st Battalion commander, James Brown, 26, who was snatched by gunmen from Lagan Valley Hospital in Lisburn, seven miles south of Belfast, Friday.

Mr. Brown was arrested six weeks ago by the army and handed over to police custody. He was admitted to the hospital and underwent an appendectomy Wednesday.

## Value-Added Tax Deadline Catches Italy Unprepared

ROME, Dec. 31 (Reuters)—Italy, in theory, will abandon its present tax system, which goes back to ancient Roman times, and go over to a value-added tax tomorrow.

But, typically, a strike by tax officials and last-minute changes in the law make it highly unlikely that the tax would in fact come into effect on the promised date.

Italy was meant to join the rest of the European Common Market in applying the value-added tax two years ago but has won repeated stays of execution.

However, the last plea for yet another delay was turned down, forcing the nation to conform.

At present, the Italian tax system is a morass of about two dozen different taxes including a salt tax and a levy on goods imported into cities, both of which have their origins in ancient Rome.

1975-Year-Old Tax  
The interior minister, called the date, was introduced 1975 years ago by Emperor Diocletian. It was perpetuated by the na-

tion's various invaders including the Goths and Longobards and survived through the Middle Ages and the Renaissance.

Currently, the tax produces from \$928 million to \$976 million a year for the Treasury.

The disappearance of the dazio not only will alter the Italian way of life but also will lead to the disappearance of the tax offices now dotted on the main roads on the outskirts of Italian cities.

Another tax to go by the board will be the ancient salt tax. The introduction of the value-added tax will, in fact, mean a 50 percent drop in the price of salt, a state monopoly.

Cut in Salt Price  
At present one kilo of salt costs 80 lire (8 cents) but from Jan. 1 the price should drop to 30 lire (3 cents).

Under the Italian value-added tax, there will be three basic tax levels—18 percent for luxury goods, 12 percent for most other goods and 6 percent for such essentials as food.

In an attempt to stop inflation of food prices, which recently have been rising rapidly, the government has decided to make an exception in the case of foodstuffs. They will be taxed at only 1 percent until 1975.

Electricity and telephones will be slightly cheaper as will registering a rent contract. Moreover, the shaky textile industry will have its dues for luxury and ordinary textiles cut from 18 to 9 and 12 to 6 percent respectively until 1975.

Despite these savings, it is generally feared that the introduction of the value-added tax will in fact raise prices.

However, it is most unlikely that the tax will be in operation on Tuesday. Tax officials staged a one-day strike on Dec. 28, confining preparations. And hardly any of the new tax forms and other needed documents have left the printers.

The government made last-minute changes forcing changes in all the documentation. And postal workers have been staging a series of strikes that have slowed down the Italian bureaucracy.



AERIAL VIEW—Enlargement of a NASA photo, taken last Thursday from an altitude of 3,000 feet, shows damage to city of Managua, six days after the quake.

## Quake Prophet Admits Error; San Francisco Safe Jan. 4

By Philip Hager  
SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31.—An insurance man was deluged by callers seeking earthquake coverage. A suburban mother planned to keep her children home from school. But Friday, Reuben Greenspan, who rallied San Francisco by predicting a calamitous earthquake at 3 a.m. next Thursday, called it off.

"It gives me profound pleasure," the bearded 66-year-old recluse told a packed Palo Alto, Calif., news conference, "to announce that the prediction I made two years ago that an earthquake would take place on Jan. 4, 1973, is not correct."

He discovered two days ago an error in the "input data" he had used to make his original calculation.

The mathematician-prophet, under a barrage of often hostile questioning from reporters, said he was not sorry for the excitement he had caused.

If a big quake wasn't coming Thursday, he was asked, then when?

"I'm going to turn my formula and findings over to the scientific community... and from this point on I will make no more predictions," he said. Then, adding just one more prediction, he said that he expected scientists, using his formula and his computers, to be able soon to predict all the earthquakes for the rest of 1973.

Mr. Greenspan's prophecy had been based on a theory involving the relative positions of the sun and the moon and the resulting gravitational pull.

Earthquake experts, however, had heavily discounted the prediction. Dr. Barry Raleigh, a geophysicist with the U.S. Office of Earthquake Research, Prof. Bruce Bolt, director of the seismographic station at the University of California at Berkeley, and Wesley G. Bruer, the state geologist, all agreed, in Greenspan's prediction was without scientific foundation.

Ordinarily, predictions like Mr. Greenspan's would not be afforded the dignity of a rumor. But Mr. Greenspan, it turned out, had won a moment of fame nearly 40 years ago for some reportedly successful earthquake predictions and since then had

been credited by a reporter for the Santa Ana, Calif., Register—there was no further substantiation—with having foreseen the Los Angeles earthquake of Feb. 9, 1971, which killed 65 persons.

In 1935, Mr. Greenspan, then unemployed, was said to have predicted an earthquake in India which took 50,000 lives. Time magazine, in a story July 2, 1935, credited him with "doing an astonishingly good job" of anticipating earth tremors.

Mr. Greenspan's fame was short-lived, however. The New York Times, which had called him the "earthquake prophet," said later in the year that Mr. Greenspan's prophecies "don't look to be good predictions" and concluded: "What Mr. Greenspan gives us is astrology in a new guise."

Queen Honors EEC Figures At New Year's  
LONDON, Dec. 31 (UPI)—Queen Elizabeth II tomorrow will honor the men who helped negotiate Britain's entry into the European Economic Community.

The traditional list of New Year's Honors, announced today, the day Britain's entry into the EEC becomes official, included knights for two members of the British delegation to the European Parliament in Strasbourg, Douglas Dods-Parker and John Peel.

The queen, who acts on the advice of British and Commonwealth governments in drawing up the list of honors, also knighted Britain's first ambassador to the Common Market, Michael Falster, and Raymond Bell, a member of the British negotiating team.

Former Minister for Commonwealth Affairs Duncan Sandys, an advocate for many years of Britain's joining Europe, was made a companion of honor.

One Life Peatage  
The honors included only one life peerage or seat in the House of Lords. It was for Sir Arthur Forth, governor-general of New Zealand for the last five years. John Marshall, prime minister of New Zealand until the recent election, was made a companion of honor.

The number of overseas honors was reduced because the new Australian government of Labor Prime Minister Gough Whitlam did not make any recommendations for honors. Three Australian states made direct recommendations to the queen, however.

Among the other awards to Britain was a knighthood for John Addis, Britain's first ambassador to Peking when relations were restored in March, and another for Hugh Cudlipp, chairman of the giant international publishing corporation that publishes the Daily Mirror.

Several sporting figures were honored, including England cricketer Ray Illingworth, named commander of the Order of the British Empire, and Mary Peters, who won Britain's only athletics gold medal at the Munich Olympics, named member of the Order of the British Empire.

3 Injured as Bomb Explodes in Naples  
NAPLES, Italy, Dec. 31 (Reuters)—Three people were hurt by flying glass when a bomb went off during the night in front of the building housing the Naples daily newspaper Il Mattino.

The blast shattered all the windows of both the newspaper and neighboring buildings and was heard several miles away. At first it was thought the bomb was thrown from a small red car and police detained 13 people, all driving red cars. But later there were reports that the bomb had been placed in front of the building by a pedestrian.

## Just 'Unpaying Guests' as of Today Mintoff Warns British on Rent Hike

VALLETTA, Malta, Dec. 31 (AP)—Malta's Prime Minister Dom Mintoff said on television yesterday that if Britain refuses to meet his deadline tomorrow for an extra 10 percent on the rent for British bases, then Britain's forces in Malta will lose their rights under the bilateral defense agreement.

Mr. Mintoff said he had told Malta's Central Bank that if Britain pays only the current rent for three months due Jan. 1, of \$2.5 million, the bank will immediately return the payment to London.

From that moment on, he said, the British forces will be regarded as guests of Malta, a friendly and hospitable island. He said that this would show the world that Malta still wants to maintain the long-standing friendship between the two countries.

"We want to show the world," he said, "that although we are a small country of 300,000 people we were not ready to accept dictators by bigger powers who think they can do what they like because of their might."

Diplomats Meet  
There was intense diplomatic activity in Valletta yesterday. Italian Ambassador Enrico Gilioli presided at a meeting including U.S. Ambassador John G. Gearty, who later met Mr. Mintoff. West German Ambassador A. Steinback and British High Commissioner John Moreton were involved in the discussions after Mr. Moreton had conferred with military service chiefs for five hours.

Mr. Mintoff did not elaborate in his speech on what the loss of rights to the British forces would involve.

Observers here said it would mean the Maltese authorities would view the British forces as having no legal right to be in Malta. They said the forces would be unable to regard themselves as stationed in Malta under the defense agreement—signed last March after much haggling and intervention by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Duty-Free Gasoline  
One result could be that the Royal Air Force would lose its duty-free gasoline.

Malta's request for a rent increase, rejected by British Prime Minister Edward Heath, followed Britain's freezing the pound. Mr. Mintoff said his government could not afford to bear any losses as a result of this move.

He added that British Defense Minister and Carrington knew "very well" when he signed the defense agreement last March that if sterling were devalued the matter would come up again for discussion.

British forces in Malta spend an estimated \$14 million annually in addition to the smaller sum in rent, which is shared by the NATO allies. The forces employ 5,000 Maltese.

U.S. Backs Britain  
WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 (AP)—The United States yesterday supported Britain against the demand by Malta that the British increase payments for use of military bases on the island. Press Officer Charles W. Bray said.

He said the agreement, which was signed last March, was reached with Malta in full anticipation of the possibility that the pound would be devalued. In fact, he said, Malta failed in an effort to have a provision written into the agreement accounting for devaluation.

Significant Act, Eban Says  
Israel Notes Help of Egypt In Saving Bangkok Hostages  
TEL AVIV, Dec. 31 (UPI)—Israel yesterday recognized Egypt's role in helping to free six Israeli hostages from Arab guerrillas in Bangkok. Foreign Minister Abba Eban said Cairo's act held significance because it did not make steps toward peace in the Middle East more difficult. He said it would be "far reaching" to assume that Egypt had changed its policy toward Israel.

Mr. Eban said Egypt nevertheless displayed a marked difference between its attitude in Bangkok and its refusal to assist West German authorities when guerrillas held 11 Israeli athletes hostages at the Munich Olympics Sept. 5. All were killed.

Egypt's Ambassador to Thailand, Mustafa Essawi, participated with Thai authorities in negotiations with the four guerrillas and flew with them to Cairo. Mr. Eban said Mr. Essawi had helped because the Thai authorities told him to.

"As far as I know, the Egyptian ambassador joined the efforts of the Thai representatives to get the terrorists to accept the plans," Mr. Eban said in a national radio interview.

"Murderous Policy"  
"The fact that this episode did not end in disaster and that Egypt on this occasion did not support the murderous policy of the terrorists is certainly of some significance," the foreign minister said.

"Naturally, it isn't by itself sufficient to bring about peace, but it does mean that the possibility of making peace more difficult has not been taken at this time."

Israel said after the Munich killings that it would be futile to discuss peace with Egypt so long as it praised the guerrillas for their act and harbored them within its borders.

Mr. Eban said that Israel learned from the events in Bangkok that there are "victories without surrender."

He said since the United Nations failed to deal with the guerrilla problem "everything depends on independent action by nations which value their sovereignty and honor. And that was proven this time."

The UN General Assembly sent to a study committee a resolution dealing with guerrillas on an international scale.

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# Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

[illegible][illegible]

May 24	5.34	5.28
May 31	5.33	5.28
June 7	5.37	5.29
June 14	5.38	5.30
June 21	5.39	5.31

**N.Y. Stock Exchange**

Advances: 1,081; decliners: 607;

Volume: 20,063,790 shares.  
Year to date: 1,117,987,153 shares  
Issues traded in: 1,359 shares

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# Griese Pace's Miami Victory over Pittsburgh Redskins, Dolphins in Super Bowl

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 31 (UPI)—Bob Griese and Jim Kiick, who were forgotten men, carried the unbeaten Dolphins to their second straight American Football Conference title and a Super Bowl berth today as they came off the bench to generate a second-half rally that brought a 17 victory over the Pittsburgh Steelers.

Griese, who broke a bone in his ankle against San Diego in the fifth game of the season and was adequately replaced by Earl Morrill for the rest of the season, took over in the third period after Pittsburgh had taken a 10-lead and sent the Dolphins to the Super Bowl Jan. 14 at the Dallas-Fort Worth stadium.

Kiick, who lost his job to Mercury Morris earlier this year, ordered on runs of two and three yards in the second half as the dolphins recorded their 16th straight victory.

Griese's 14-yard field goal at 10:45 gave Pittsburgh a 10-7 lead when Griese took over on the Miami 20.

Warfield's Help  
After Kiick plunged twice for yardage, Griese collaborated with Paul Warfield on a 52-yard pass to the Steeler 24.

Larry Conka, who scored Miami's first touchdown, was on the line for a 10-yard pass on Morrill, but he was apparently wobbled when linebacker Jack

Local Blackout  
Of Super Bowl  
May Be Lifted

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 (UPI)—Pete Rozelle, the commissioner of the National Football League, indicated yesterday that the television blackout in the Los Angeles area would be lifted for the Super Bowl game there on Jan. 14.

Several weeks ago, as a "test case," Rozelle said that if Super Bowl VII were announced as a sellout by next Friday, or 10 days before the game, there would be no local blackout, such as existed at six previous games.

"I fully expect it will be a sellout by Friday," he said at a news conference today.

In a discussion of the blackout controversy with Sen. Jim Eastland, Rozelle said he would be glad to lift the blackout if the Super Bowl game was a sellout.

## Newcombe Goes to Tennis Final in Australia

MELBOURNE, Dec. 31 (UPI)—In Newcombe advanced to his first Australian singles final when he defeated Frenchman Yvonnie 7-4, 6-2, 6-3, yesterday.

Newcombe, holder of three Wimbledon championships, has never won his national title but gets his chance tomorrow when he meets Tony Panon in a final.

Newcombe knocked off unseeded Yvonnie 6-3, 6-2, 7-5, 6-1, in a quarterfinal yesterday.

Margaret Court and Evonne Cawley will fight out the all-Australian women's singles final in the semifinals yesterday.

Newcombe beat Japan's Kazuo Sawamatsu, 6-4, 6-3, in the quarterfinal.

Newcombe, 33, is a former Wimbledon champion and has won the Australian title in 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 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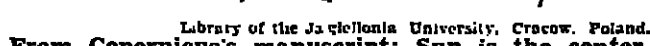


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